

# Western Carolinian.

By JOHN BEARD, JR.

It is even when *opponents* from laws which, however wise and good in themselves, have the tendency of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of Legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience. Dr. Cushing.

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Salisbury, Rowan County, (N. C.) Monday, October 28, 1833.

No. 699.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

At a meeting of Delegates from several of the counties in the State convened in the Presbyterian Church, in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday the 17th day of October, 1833, the convention was called to order by Genl. Thomas G. Polk, one of the Delegates from the County of Rowan, who moved that Saml. F. Patterson of the County of Wilkes, and John W. Huske of the County of Cumberland, be appointed secretaries, which motion being unanimously agreed to, they assumed the duties of their station accordingly.

On motion of Genl. Polk, the secretaries were requested to call over the names of the several counties in this State, when the following delegates appeared, produced their credentials, and took their seats, to wit: from

Ashe—William H. Green.

Cabarrus—Paul Barringer, D. M. Barringer, A. C. McRee, Daniel Coleman, John Still, Charles W. Harris.

Cumberland—Edward L. Winslow, Louis D. Henry, John W. Huske, Duncan McCormick and James Seawell.

Iredell—James Campbell, Phineas Falls, John Muskat, H. T. Stewart, David Ramsey, William King, Samuel King, Abner Franklin, J. P. Caldwell, and James A. King.

Montgomery—John B. Martin, Edmund Derry, Francis Locke, James L. Gaines, Edmund F. Lillie.

Mecklenburg—James W. Osborne, Franklin B. Smith.

Randolph—Henry B. Elliott.

Rowan—Spencer Taylor, James Cook, Jones Smith, Robert Macnamara, Dr. John Scott, Jesus W. Walton, C. Bringle, Sam Linn, Noah Partee, Abel Graham, John A. Merony, Genl. T. G. Polk, Thos. L. Cowan, Burton Craigie, Fielding Slater, Dr. L. Mitchell, Michael Brown, Henry Miller, Caspar Houtschouer, John McCulloch, R. M. Pearson and Dr. McLean.

Stokes—John Gray Bynum.

Wilkes—Samuel F. Patterson, John

munication in our own State, that by rail roads is to be preferred."

"Resolved further, That while we cannot but concede, and do so with cheerfulness, the right of all and every citizen to appropriate his money to whatever object of internal improvement his wisdom may direct, yet we deem it of high importance, and much to be desired, that the points where the intercommunication to be effected as contemplated in the system for the internal improvement of the State, be within its limits."

"Resolved further, That it be the duty of the members of this convention, laying aside all party feeling and sectional prejudice, to use all laudable endeavors, in their respective counties, to impress upon the minds of their fellow citizens the importance and necessity of prompt, active, and united exertion in advancing the cause of internal improvement."

"Resolved further, That in all cases in which responsible individuals shall subscribe three-fifths of the amount necessary for the accomplishment of any particular object contemplated in the general system for improving the State, that then and in those cases, it be recommended to the Legislature to contribute the other two-fifths for the accomplishment of said object, &, if necessary, to borrow such sums of money as may be requisite to effect the same."

Mr. Smith presented the following resolutions, to wit:

"Resolved, That this convention recommend the chartering of any companies for the purpose of constructing rail roads leading to market, either within or without the State, but it deprecates the suicidal policy of investing the funds of the State in any other than those leading to markets within the State."

Mr. Smith presented the following resolutions, to wit:

"Resolved, That inasmuch as the present system of working the roads, and preserving them in repair in N. Carolina is radically defective, being productive of great inequality in the distribution of the public burthens in regard to the relative position of the rich and the poor without advancing the prosperity, or the convenience, of either of the grand divisions of human society—that the members of the ensuing Legislature be earnestly requested to adopt such measures as will be calculated to improve the condition of the Public Roads throughout the State, and to secure a more equitable division of the labour of keeping them in repair, between the wealthy and the poor."

This resolution was also referred to the general standing committee.

On motion of Mr. Henry, the convention then adjourned until 12 o'clock this day.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment. Archibald G. Carter, Robert N. Fleming and Rufus H. Kilpatrick, additional delegates from the county of Rowan, appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Seawell from the standing committee to which was referred the various resolutions submitted to the convention, made a report thereon accompanied by the following resolutions, to wit:

The General Committee to whom was referred the several Resolutions submitted for their consideration, beg leave to

### REPORT,

That they have bestowed upon the important subjects submitted to them, such reflections as the time afforded your committee, has allowed. In the examination of which, they have endeavored to unite in a condensed form, the views and suggestions expressed in the several Propositions, so as to present to the convention the subject in a light best calculated to attain the great object in view. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following Resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention, due respect for the convention which is to assemble in Raleigh on the 4th Monday of November next, in which the whole State will be represented, requires that the particular scheme of Internal Improvement to be adopted, should be referred to that body.

2. *Resolved*, That such a system of improvement should be devised and prosecuted, as will be best calculated to develop the resources, and advance the character of the State of N. C.

3. *Resolved*, That notwithstanding the established conviction indulged in by this convention, that the most important benefits would flow from the construction of Rail-Roads wherever it may be desirable and practicable to do so in the State, yet, we are not insensible to the immense advantages which would result from the improvement of our channels of water communication, both by clearing them of their obstructions, and by connecting their waters, at suitable points, by the establishment of rail-roads, or canals.

4. *Resolved*, That the General Assembly ought, in the opinion of this convention, to provide by loan or otherwise, a fund that will enable the State to contribute substantial assistance in the prosecution of works of Internal Improvement.

5. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this convention, it is the duty of the State to aid and encourage the enterprise of her citizens, and this convention doth, therefore,

"Resolved further, That among the different modes of facilitating internal com-

from Milton to Weldon, although sufficiently good to admit of the transportation of all our surplus produce, is yet susceptible of great improvement, an improvement, commensurate with the increased quantity of freight which the construction of the proposed rail road would send down the river."

Mr. Palmer also presented the following resolutions:

"Resolved, As the opinion of this convention that a due regard by the Legislature for the interest, & welfare, of a large portion of the citizens of North Carolina requires that liberal encouragement should be extended to the Roanoke navigation company to aid them in the improvement of the navigation of the Roanoke river from Milton N. C. to Weldon, or Blakely, the present terminating point of the Petersburg and Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Roads."

"Resolved further, That it is expedient for this convention to adopt measures to have memorials circulated, and signatures obtained to be presented to the Legislature on this subject."

These several resolutions were referred, under the standing order of the convention, to the general committee.

Mr. Seawell from the General committee to whom was referred the several resolutions submitted to the convention, made a report thereon, accompanied by sundry resolutions which were read, and on motion of Mr. Henry, ordered that the said committee together with the resolutions, be re-committed to the same committee.

Mr. McQueen submitted the following resolutions, to wit:

"Resolved, That inasmuch as the present system of working the roads, and preserving them in repair in N. Carolina is radically defective, being productive of great inequality in the distribution of the public burthens in regard to the relative position of the rich and the poor without advancing the prosperity, or the convenience, of either of the grand divisions of human society—that the members of the ensuing Legislature be earnestly requested to adopt such measures as will be calculated to improve the condition of the Public Roads throughout the State, and to secure a more equitable division of the labour of keeping them in repair, between the wealthy and the poor."

Mr. McQueen submitted the following resolutions, to wit:

"Resolved, That in the decision of all questions arising in this convention, the vote shall be taken by counties, each county represented, being entitled to one vote.

On motion of Doctor Franklin, the convention then adjourned until tomorrow morning 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1833.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The following additional delegates appeared, produced their credentials, and took their seats, to wit: from

New Hanover—Edward B. Dudley, Aaron Lardars, and Alex. McRae.

Caswell—Nathaniel J. Palmer.

Iredell—Robert Hall.

Mecklenburg—J. D. Boyd.

Mr. Winslow presented the following resolution to wit:

"Resolved, That while this convention view with deep and lively interest the adoption of a General system of Internal Improvement in North Carolina, and while they would earnestly urge on the Legislature the adoption and vigorous prosecution of such system by means of Rail Ways and any other mode which they in their wisdom may deem most expedient—yet as any general system must, and will, no doubt, embrace the connection of two or more of the great water courses in this State—the general committee be instructed to report, definitely, some plan of a Rail way which shall effect this desirable object."

Mr. D. M. Barringer moved that Genl. Joseph Graham from the county of Lincoln be invited to participate in the deliberations of the convention—and Mr. James A. King moved further that Maj. Potts of the county of Iredell be also invited to take a seat in the convention, and participate in its deliberations—these motions were unanimously agreed to.

On motion of Genl. Polk, Genl. Graham from Lincoln, and on motion of Mr. Craigie, Genl. Dudley from New Hanover, and Mr. Palmer from Caswell, were severally added to the general standing committee.

Mr. Palmer submitted the following resolutions which were adopted by a meeting held in Milton on the 14th instant, to wit:

"Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting that it will be expedient to construct a Rail Road from the Danville River at Milton by the way of Caswell C. H. the high Rock on Haw River, Greensborough, Salem and Lexington, N. C. or some other route more eligible, to the Yadkin River near Salisbury."

"Resolved further, That among the different modes of facilitating internal com-

fore, respectfully recommend, that provisions be made by law for the State's subscribing two-fifths of the stock in any company hereafter to be incorporated for internal improvements, whenever the other three-fifths shall be paid, or secured to be paid, by individuals. But while we declare this opinion, we would also recommend to the legislature to carry on, with the funds of the State alone, such a general system of internal improvements, as will comport with the character and dignity of the State.

6. *Resolved*, That to the successful prosecution of any system of internal improvement, it is essential that every section of the State should surrender local preference to the general prosperity.

7. *Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to communicate the proceedings of this convention to the next General Assembly.

8. *Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended to the citizens of the several counties in this State, to elect, or appoint, three delegates, not members of our assembly, from each county, to hold a convention in the city of Raleigh, on the fourth Monday in November next, to deliberate further upon the subject of internal improvements within the State.

9. *Resolved*, That the chairman of the convention appoint a committee consisting of one member from each delegation, to prepare and publish an address, to the citizens of the State, accompanying the proceedings of this convention.

All of which, is respectfully submitted.

JAMES SEAWELL, Chmn.

Genl. Graham moved to amend the seventh resolution by inserting after the word *delegates*, the words "not members of assembly," which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. D. M. Barringer moved further to amend the resolutions, by inserting the following, after the fifth resolution, to wit:

"Resolved, That to the successful prosecution of any system of internal improvements, it is essential that every section of the State should surrender local preference to the general prosperity."

Which amendment was also agreed to.

The resolution as amended, were then severally read and adopted.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Mc

Queen, in relation to amending the general road laws of the State, was then taken up and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Winslow,

"Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to His Excellency David L. Swain, for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of this convention."

On motion of Mr. Macnamara,

"Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to the Secretaries thereof for the able and satisfactory manner in which they have performed their duties."

On motion of Gen. Polk,

"Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to the Elders and Members of the Presbyterian church in this place, for the use of the church during the deliberations of this convention."

On motion of Mr. Palmer,

"Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the President and Secretaries, and be published in the several papers printed in this town, and that other editors throughout the State be requested to do the same."

On motion of Mr. D. M. Barringer, the convention adjourned, sine die.

D. L. SWAIN, President.

S. F. PATTERSON, Secretary.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare and publish an address to the people of the State, in obedience to the last resolution adopted by the convention, to wit:

Thos. G. Polk, chmn. Joseph Graham, D. M. Barringer, Wm. H. Green, John D. Boyd, Louis H. Henry, John G. Bynum, John Muskat, Edmund Derry, Hugh M'Queen, Edward B. Dudley, N. J. Palmer, Henry B. Elliott, S. F. Patterson.

From the United States Telegraph.

### THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

The Globe, as a good subject, battles strong for the power of its master. It however must, one would suppose, excite the suspicions of its readers to find vociferous democrats contending for power being invested in the Executive. We do not mean the "collar-men" who are its readers. They are bound, hand and foot, heart and soul, to whoever is in power, and must do as they are told, and see everything as they are bid; but we allude to the honest portion of its readers, and surely it must have some. Must they not see that all is not right when they find the Government official, bawling out for democracy on one day, and then as loudly defending usurpations of power by the Executive.

5. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this convention, it is the duty of the State to aid and encourage the enterprise of her

citizens, and this convention doth, therefore, respectfully recommend, that provisions be made by law for the State's subscribing two-fifths of the stock in any company hereafter to be incorporated for internal improvements, whenever the other three-fifths shall be paid, or secured to be paid, by individuals. But while we declare this opinion, we would also recommend to the legislature to carry on, with the funds of the State alone, such a general system of internal improvements, as will comport with the character and dignity of the State.

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The resolution as amended, were then severally read and adopted.

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"Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to His Excellency David L. Swain, for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of this convention."

## POLITICAL.

ANSWERS OF THE SEVERAL STATE LEGISLATURES,  
To the Resolutions of Kentucky and Virginia, of 1799.

STATE OF DELAWARE.  
In the House of Representatives, Feb. 1, 1799.

*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, That they consider the Resolutions from the State of Virginia as a very unjustifiable interference with the General Government and constituted authorities of the United States, and of dangerous tendency, and therefore not fit subject for the further consideration of the General Assembly.

ISAAC DAVIS,  
Speaker of the Senate.  
STEPHEN LEWIS,  
Speaker of the House of Rep's.  
Test: JOHN FISHER, C. S.  
JOHN CALDWELL, C. H. R.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.  
In General Assembly, Feb. A. D. 1799.

Certain Resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, passed on 21st of December last, being communicated to this Assembly:

1. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Legislature, the second section of third article of the Constitution of the United States, in these words, to wit: "The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the laws of the United States, in the Federal Courts exclusively, and in the Supreme Court of the United States ultimately, the authority of deciding on the constitutionality of any Act or Law of the Congress of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That for any State Legislature to assume that authority, would be,

1st. Blending together legislative and judicial powers.

2d. Hazarding an interruption of the peace of the States, by civil discord, in case of a diversity of opinions among the State Legislatures; each State having, in that case, so resort for vindicating its own opinions, but to the strength of its own arm.

3d. Submitting most important questions of law to less competent tribunals; and

4th. An infraction of the Constitution of the United States, expressed in plain terms.

3. *Resolved*, That although for the above reasons, this Legislature, in their public capacity, do not feel themselves authorized to consider and decide on the constitutionality of the Sedition and Alien Laws (so called) yet they are called upon, by the exigency of this occasion,

that, in their private capacity, to declare, for within the State, these powers delegated to the Constitution of the nation of the United States.

4. *Resolved*, That the Governor communicate these Resolutions to the Supreme Executive of the State of Virginia, and at the same time express to him that this Legislature cannot contemplate, without extreme concern and regret, the many evil and fatal consequences which may flow from the very unwarrentable Resolutions aforesaid. The Legislature of Virginia, passed on the twenty-first day of December last.

A true copy, SAMUEL EDDY, Sec.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In Senate, February 9, 1799.

The Legislature of Massachusetts having taken into serious consideration the Resolutions of the State of Virginia, passed the 21st day of December last, and communicated by his Excellency the Governor, relative to certain supposed infractions of the Constitution of the United States, by the Government thereof, and being convinced that the Federal Constitution is calculated to promote the happiness, prosperity, and safety, of the people of these United States, and to maintain that union of the several States so essential to the welfare of the whole; and being bound by solemn oath to support and defend that Constitution, feel it unnecessary to make any professions of their attachment to it, or of their firm determination to support it against every aggression, foreign or domestic.

But they do their duty solemnly to declare, that, while they hold sacred the principle that consent of the People is the only pure source of just and legitimate power, they cannot admit the right of the State Legislatures to denounce the administration of that Government to which the People themselves, by a solemn compact, have exclusively committed their National concerns: That, although liberal and enlightened vigilance among the People is always to be cherished, yet an unreasonable jealousy of the men of their choice, and a recurrence to measures of extremity, upon groundless or trivial pretexts, have a strong tendency to destroy all rational liberty at home, and to deprive the U. States of the most essential advantages in their relations abroad: That this Legislature are persuaded that the decision of all cases in law and equity, arising under the Constitution of the United States, and the construction of all laws made in pursuance thereof, are exclusively vested by the People in the judicial courts of the United States.

That the People, in that solemn compact which is declared to be the supreme law of the land, have not constituted the State Legislatures the judges of the acts or measures of the Federal Government, but have confided to them the power of pro-

No answers were given by New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

posing such amendments of the Constitution as shall appear to them necessary to the interests or conformable to the wishes of the people whom they represent.

That, by this construction of the Constitution, an amicable and dispassionate remedy is pointed out for any evil which experience may prove to exist, and the peace and prosperity of the United States may be preserved without interruption.

But, should the respectable State of Virginia persist in the assumption of the right to declare the acts of the National Government unconstitutional, and should she oppose successfully her force and will to those of the nation, the Constitution would be reduced to a mere cipher, to the form and pageantry of authority, without the energy of power. Every act of the Federal Government, which thwarted the views or checked the ambitious projects of a particular State, or of its leading and influential members, would be the object of opposition and of remonstrance; while the People, confounded and confused by the conflict between the two hostile jurisdictions, enjoying the protection of neither, would be wearied into a submission to some bold leader, who would establish himself on the ruins of both.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, although they do not themselves claim the right, nor admit the authority, of any of the State Governments, to decide upon the constitutionality of the Acts of the Federal Government, still, less their silence should be construed into disapprobation, or at best into a doubt of the constitutionality, of the acts referred to by the State of Virginia; and as the General Assembly of Virginia has called for an expression of their sentiments, do explicitly declare, that they consider the Act of Congress, commonly called "the Alien and Sedition Acts," not only constitutional, but expedient and necessary: That the former Act respects a description of persons whose rights were not particularly contemplated in the Constitution of the United States, who are entitled only to a temporary protection, while they yield a temporary allegiance; a protection which ought to be withdrawn whenever they become "dangrous to the public safety," or are found guilty of "treasonable machination" against the government: That Congress, having been especially entrusted by the people with the general defence of the nation, had not only the right, but were bound, to protect it against internal as well as external foes: That the United States, at the time of passing the *Act concerning Aliens*, were threatened with actual invasion, had been driven by the unjust and ambitious conduct of the French Government into warlike preparations, expensive and burdensome, and had then within the limits of the country the number of aliens, who, we doubt not, were ready to co-operate in an external attack.

It cannot be seriously believed that the United States should have waited till the power of the *Alien and Sedition Acts* had been exercised, to afford legal security to public officers and trusts created for the safety and happiness of the people, and therefore the security derived from it is for the benefit of the people, and is their right.

It is held to be a truth most clear, that the important trusts before enumerated cannot be discharged by the government to which they are committed, without the power to restrain seditions practices and unlawful combinations against itself, and to protect the officers thereof from abusive misrepresentations.

It is held to be a truth most clear, that the important trusts before enumerated cannot be discharged by the government to which they are committed, without the power to restrain seditions practices and unlawful combinations against itself, and to protect the officers thereof from abusive misrepresentations. Had the Constitution withheld this power, it would have made the government responsible for the effects, without any control over the causes which naturally produce them, and would have essentially failed of answering the great ends for which the People of the United States declare, in the first clause of that instrument, that they establish the same, viz: "To form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

Seditions practices and unlawful combinations against the Federal Government, or any officer thereof, in the performance of his duty, as well as licentiousness of speech and of the press, were punishable on the principles of common law in the courts of the United States, before the Act in question was passed. This Act then is an amendment of that law in favor of the party accused, as it mitigates the punishment which that authorizes, and admits of any investigation of public men and measures which is regulated by truth. It is not intended to protect men in office, only as they are agents of the people. Its object is to afford legal security to public officers and trusts created for the safety and happiness of the people, and therefore the security derived from it is for the benefit of the people, and is their right.

This construction of the Constitution and of the existing law of the land, as well as the Act complained of, the Legislature of Massachusetts most deliberately and firmly believe, results from a just and full view of the several parts of the Constitution; and they consider that Act to be wise and necessary, as an audacious and unprincipled spirit of falsehood and abuse had been long unremittingly exerted for the purpose of perverting public opinion, and threatening to undermine and destroy the whole fabric of government.

The Legislature further declare, that in the foregoing sentiments they have expressed the general opinion of their constituents, who have not only acquiesced, without complaint, in those particular measures of the Federal Government, but have given their explicit approbation, by re-electing those men who voted for the adoption of them. Nor is it apprehended that the citizens of this State will be accused of suspicion or of an indifference to their constitutional rights; for, while on the one hand they regard with due vigilance the conduct of the Government; on the other, their freedom, safety, and happiness, require that they should defend the Government and its constitutional measures against the open or insidious attacks of any foe, whether foreign or domestic.

By the Constitution, the legislative, executive and judicial departments of Government are ordained and established; and general enumerated powers vested in them respectively, including those which are prohibited to the several States. Certain powers are granted, in general terms, by the people, to their General Government for the purposes of their safety and protection. The Government is not only empowered, but it is made their duty, to repel invasions and suppress insurrections; to guarantee to the several States a republican form of government; to protect each State against invasion, and, when applied to, against domestic violence; to hear and decide all cases, in law and equity, arising under the Constitution, and under any treaty or law made in pursuance thereof; and all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and relating to the law of na-

tion.

Whereas the independent National Government: And whereas it is essential to the existence of every government, that it have authority to defend and preserve its constitutional powers, inviolate, inasmuch as every infringement thereof tends to its subversion: And whereas the judicial power extends expressly to all cases of law and equity arising under the Constitution and the Laws of the United States, whereby the interference of the Legislatures of the particular States in these cases is manifestly excluded: And whereas our peace, prosperity, and happiness, eminently depend on the preservation of the Union, in order to which, a reasonable confidence in the constituted authorities and chosen representatives of the people is indispensable: And whereas every measure, calculated to destroy the usefulness of our public functionaries, and to excite jealousies equally hostile to rational liberty and the principles of a good republican government: And whereas the Senate, not perceiving that the rights of the particular States have been violated, nor any unconstitutional powers assumed by the General Government, cannot forbear to express the anxiety and regret with which they observe the inflammatory and pernicious sentiments and doctrines which are contained in the Resolutions of the Legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky—sentiments and doctrines no less repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and the principles of their Union, than destructive to the Federal Government, and unjust to those whom the people have elected to administer it; wherefore,

*Resolved*, That the General Assembly of the State of Vermont do highly disapprove of the resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, as being unconstitutional in their nature, and dangerous in their tendency. It belongs not to State Legislatures to decide on the constitutionality of laws made by the General Government; this power being exclusively vested in the judiciary courts of the Union: That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Executive of Virginia, to be communicated to the General Assembly of that State: And that the same be sent to the Governor and Council for their concurrence.

SAMUEL C. CHAPIN, Clerk.

In Council, October 30, 1799: Read and concurred unanimously.

RICHARD WHITNEY, Secretary.

FROM THE N. Y. COURIER & ENQUIRER.

When our Executive department was established, it was intended to be signify what the word imports; and to aid the Executive in the discharge of his duties, Congress established an Executive Department of Foreign Affairs" (afterwards changed to "Department of State,") "an Executive Department to be denominated the Department of War," "an Executive Department to be denominated the Navy Department," and a "Treasury Department." Let the reader here mark the difference in the titles of the several Departments, and he will at once perceive, that the wisdom which organized our government, foresaw the dangers which might arise from placing the purse strings of the nation in the same hands with the Executive power, and most prudently, guarded against it. They expressly provided, therefore, that while the State, War, and Navy Departments, should be denominated, and particularly the opposition to the "Alien and Sedition Acts"—Acts which the Constitution authorized: which the exigency of the country rendered necessary; which the constituted authorities have enacted, and which merit the entire approbation of this Assembly. They, therefore, decidedly refuse to concur with the Legislature of Virginia, in promoting any of the objects attempted in the aforesaid Resolutions.

And it is further

*Resolved*, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the Governor of Virginia, that it may be communicated to the Legislature of that State.

Passed in the House of Representatives unanimously.

Attest, JOHN C. SMITH, Clerk.

Concurred unanimously in the Upper House.

Testo, SAM. WELLYS, Sec'y.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford in the said State, on the second Thursday of May, A.D. 1799, his Excellency the Governor having communicated to this Assembly sundry Resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, adopted in December 1798, which relate to the measures of the General Government, and the said Resolutions having been considered: it is

Resolved, That this Assembly views with deep regret, and explicitly disavows,

the principles contained in the aforesaid

Resolutions; and particularly the opposition to the "Alien and Sedition Acts"—Acts which the Constitution authorized: which the exigency of the country rendered necessary; which the constituted authorities have enacted, and which merit the entire approbation of this Assembly. They, therefore, decidedly refuse to concur with the Legislature of Virginia, in promoting any of the objects attempted in the aforesaid Resolutions.

And it is further

*Resolved*, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the Governor of Virginia, that it may be communicated to the Legislature of that State.

Passed in the House of Representatives unanimously.

Attest, JOHN C. SMITH, Clerk.

Concurred unanimously in the Upper House.

Testo, SAM. WELLYS, Sec'y.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In the House of Representatives, June 14, 1799.

The Committee to take into consideration the Resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, dated December 21, 1798; also certain Resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, of the 10th November, 1798, report as follows:

The Legislature of New Hampshire having taken into consideration certain Resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, dated December 21, 1798; also certain Resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, of the 10th of November, 1798, report as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Legislature of New Hampshire unequivocally express a firm resolution to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State, against every aggression, either foreign or domestic, and that they will support the Government of the United States in all measures warranted by the former.

That the State Legislatures are not the proper tribunals to determine the constitutionality of the Laws of the General Government—that the duty of such decision is properly and exclusively confined to the judicial department.

That if the Legislature of New Hampshire, for mere speculative purposes, were to express an opinion on the Acts of the General Government, commonly called "the Alien and Sedition Bills," that opinion would unreservedly be, that those Acts are unconstitutional, and, in the present critical situation of our country, highly expedient.

That the constitutionality and expediency of the Acts aforesaid have been very ably advocated and clearly demonstrated by many citizens of the United States, more especially by the minority of the General Assembly of Virginia. The Legislature of New Hampshire, therefore, deems it unnecessary, by any train of arguments, to attempt further illustration of the propositions, the truth of which, it is con-

sequently believed, at this day, is very generally seen and acknowledged.

Which report being read and considered, was unanimously received and accepted, one hundred and thirty seven members being present.

Seat up for concurrence.

JOHN PRENTICE, Speaker.

In Senate, same day, read and concurred unanimously.

AMOS SHEPARD, President.

Approved, June 15th, 1799.

J. T. GILMAN, Governor.

A true copy.—Attest,

JOSEPH PEARSON, Secretary.

STATE OF VERMONT.

In the House of Representatives, October 30th, A. D. 1799.

The House proceeded to take under their consideration the Resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, relative to certain measures of the General Government, transmitted to the Legislature of this State, for their consideration: Whereupon,

*Resolved*, That the General Assembly of the State of Vermont do highly disapprove of the resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, as being unconstitutional in their nature, and dangerous in their tendency.

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On the subject of removing the Secretary of War, we remark as follows:

Mr. MADISON said he was willing the power should be given to the President because the House of Representatives could always prevent any abuse of it. "It will be impossible," said he "by this House for such an act of mal-administration; for I contend that the *vacant removal of a traitorous officer*, would subject him to impeachment and removal from his own high trust. But what can be his motives for displacing a worthy man? It must be that he may fill the place with an *unworthy creature of his own*. Can he accomplish his end? No: he can place no man in the vacancy whom the Senate shall not approve." [See *Lloyd's Congressional Register of Debates*, 1789, Vol. 1, Page 505.]

Mr. PAGE, who was one of the most pure and virtuous of the Congress of 1789, had a more correct view than Mr. MADISON, of the dangers to be apprehended.—He advocated making the removal of an officer the joint act of the President and Senate, and contended that according to the Constitution no officer could be removed "but by the sanction of the Senate." He said A popular President may be induced to believe that it would be best for the general interest that the Senate should be destroyed; but as long as we have that body independent of him and secured in their authority, we may defy such importunate attempts.—But if you take from them their right to check the President in the removal of officers, they cannot prevent the dismissal of a faithful servant who has opposed the arbitrary mandates of an ambitious President." [See *Lloyd's Debates*, 1789, Pages 329—30.]

From the National Intelligencer.

From our old correspondent of "Arlington,"—G. W. Custis, Esq.

THE HUNTING SHIRT.

SMALLWOOD'S REGIMENT.

The following interesting reminiscence of the Days of Trial, with a graphic description of a Corps that was composed of the chivalry of Maryland, and formed the very elite of the Army of Independence, in the memorable campaign of 1776, will we are assured be read with gratification by all Americans.

These details are selected from among a series of papers, furnished by our venerable neighbor and revolutionary veteran, Major Adlum, to Mr. Custis, of Arlington, or the latter gentleman's work, "The Private Memoirs of Washington."

"Smallwood's Regiment arrived in Philadelphia about the middle of July, 1776, the day after the militia of Yorktown got there. I happened to be in Market Street when the regiment was marching down it. They turned up Front Street, till they reached the Quaker Meeting House, called the Bank Meeting, where they halted for some time, when they were all owing to a delicacy on the part of the officers, seeing they were about to be quartered in a place of worship. After a time, they moved forward to the door, when the officers halted, and their platoons came up, and stood with their hats off, while the soldiers, with recovered arms, marched into the meeting house. The officers then retired, and sought quarters elsewhere.

"The Regiment was then, and to be eleven hundred strong, and never did a finer, more dignified, and brave body of men, face an enemy. They were composed of the lower of Maryland, being young gentlemen, the sons of opulent planters, farmers, and mechanics. From the Colonel to the private, all were attired in Hunting Shirts. I afterwards saw this fine company march to join General Washington.

"In the battle of Long Island, Smallwood's Regiment, when engaged with an army of overwhelmingly superior force, displayed a courage and discipline that shamed upon its memory an army of Europe, while it was so cut to pieces, that in the October following, when I again saw the Regiment, its remains did not exceed a hundred men.

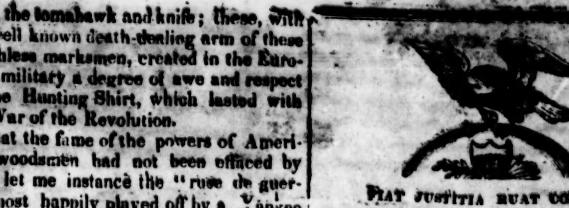
"Captain Edward de Courcy, Captain Heribert, Captain, and Doctor Stuart, of Smallwood's, were among the prisoners taken at Long Island, with whom I became acquainted, while I was a prisoner in New York.

"The wreck of the once superb regiment of Smallwood fought in the battles of the White Plains and the subsequent actions in the Jerseys, in the memorable campaign of 1776, terminating with the battle of Princeton, Jan. '77, where the remains of the regiment, reduced to little more than a company, was commanded by Captain, afterwards Governor Stone, of Maryland."

(NOTE BY MR. CUSTIS.)

The Hunting Shirt, the emblem of the Revolution, is banished from the national military, but still lingers among the hunters and pioneers of the far West. This national costume, properly so called, was adopted in the outset of the Revolution, and was recommended by Washington to his army, in the most eventful period of the war of Independence. It was a favorite garb with many of the officers of the line, particularly the gallant Colonel Josiah Parker.

When Morgan's Riflemen, made prisoners at the assault on Quebec, in 1775, were returning to the South to be exchanged, the British garrisons on the route held with wonder these sons of the mountain and the forest. Their hardy looks, their tall athletic forms, their marching always in Indian file, with the light and noiseless step peculiar to their pursuit of woodland game; but, above all to European eyes, their singularly picturesque costume, the Hunting Shirt, with its fringes, the wampum belts, leggings and moccasins, richly worked with the Indian beads and porcupine's quills of brilliant and varied



## WESTERN CAROLINIAN SALISBURY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1833.

### THE CONVENTION.

Our readers will find, on the first page of this paper, the proceedings of the Internal Improvement Convention which met at this place last week.

The utmost harmony prevailed in the Convention; and, although no specific scheme was recommended to the patronage of the Legislature, it is believed that there was great unanimity in favor of two projects—one from the Yankee, being wide awake to the importance of the question, as regarding his country's interests, went right to the windward of the Admiral at once. He looked grave, and began to reckon deliberately on his fingers; after a time, he replied, with perfect composure, Why, I guess some where about ten or eleven thousand, sir. The Briton in his turn looked grave, and turning to his officers, observed, I believe we will not go up at this time.

Not a long rifle, that is, such as a Hunting Shirt would use, (for a genuine Tom hawk would not pick up in the street a short or jager piece,) was at the time within a hundred miles of the Potomac; and the Yankee well knew it; but finding that he had an opportunity of protecting an important portion of his country by hoaxing a British Admiral, he thought that the end justified the means, and to take advantage is the true morality of war; the Yankee so played his part, and famously too.

General Morgan frequently observed. The very sight of my riflemen was always enough for a Hessian picket. They would scamper into their lines as if the d—l drove them, shouting in all the English they knew, *Rebel in de bush!* rebel in de bush!

The famed corps of Morgan was raised in the Shenandoah Valley and mounted circumjacent. The drum and file, and even the Sergeant's hard dollars on the drum head, would not have enlisted a man of this corps. It was like the division of a Highland clan to its chief. Morgan was the chief; Morgan, with whom those hardy fellows had wrestled and fought and kicked up all sorts of a dust for a long time. When Morgan cried, with his martial inspiration, Come, boys, who's for the camp before Cambridge, the mountaineers turned out to a man. Short was their "note of preparation." The blankets buckled to their backs, their baggage; a supply of food in their pouches, scanty as an Aborigine would take for a long march, their commissariat—they grasped their rifles, and strode away to the North, a band of giants, for the combats of Liber-

At the close of the Convention, when the resolution was passed complimentary to Governor Swain, His Excellency rose and delivered a highly patriotic, able, and interesting speech, inciting the delegates, by every consideration dear to freemen, to exert their influence in favor of the only means calculated to aggrandize the State, and to elevate her moral condition. The Governor's manner is by no means graceful or easy, but it is highly energetic and impulsive.

We were much pleased at the good feeling that pervaded the Convention, and are more than ever convinced that an occasional meeting of gentlemen from various parts of the State would produce the happiest results.

Under existing circumstances, the Eastern and Western sections of the State are, for all practical purposes, alien to each other. While this state of things continues, we cannot hope to see North Carolina disentangled and occupying that proud eminence which she might obtain by a well-directed and united effort. The only way to effect an object so desirable, is by increasing the intercourse between the different sections, which would necessarily produce more unity of interest and of feeling. Whether this end shall be ever attained, a short time will decide.

South Carolina on one side, and Virginia on the other, are intent upon the acquisition of a trade which they know how to appreciate, and which, if we suffer once to be diverted from our own markets, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to regain.

Believing that the destiny of our State depends in a great measure, upon the early adoption and vigorous prosecution of a judicious system of internal improvement, we hope that the Legislature, at its ensuing session, will act with that degree of enlightened liberality which the exigency requires.

The third resolution reported by the Standing Committee in the Convention, was, at first, submitted by Mr. McQueen, of Chatham, embracing a proposition to connect the waters of the Deep and Yadkin Rivers, by means of a rail road; but, in its original form, it was conceived, by the Committee, to conflict with its first resolution, which left the selection of all specific plans for the improvement of the State, to the wisdom of the approaching Convention, which is to meet in Raleigh; when they have been engaged, in every quarter of the world, the friend and the foeman have alike awarded glory to the Kiths.

But suppose, for a moment, yielding to the "march of intellect," you disrobe Donald of his trews, and fit him with "brown breeches" in their stead—adieu, then, adieu to the magic influence of the soul stirring pipes; no longer will the awful cry of Clavmore drive him headlong into the jaws of the foe; and soon, very soon, will there be a farewell to the glories of the "Fortic two."

And should not Americans feel proud of

the garb, and hail it as National, when

their fathers endured such toil and privation,

in the mighty struggle for Independence,

and imposing events of the Days of Trial—

the march across the frozen wilderness, the

assault on Quebec, the triumphs of Saratoga and the King's Mountain? But a little

while, and of a truth the Hunting Shirt,

the venerable emblem of the Revolution,

will have disappeared from among the

Americans, and only to be found in museums, like ancient armor, exposed to the gaze of the curious.

### NOTICE.

At a meeting of the members of the Salisbury Vigilant Fire-Company—

On motion of Fielding Slater, it was

Resolved, That the Citizens of the Town be

requested to meet at the Court House on the

first Saturday in November next, to take into

consideration the subject of instructing the

members to the next Legislature, from the

Borough of Salisbury, to have the law so amend-

ed that the Commissioners of the Town may be

authorized to appropriate funds in the hands of

their Treasurer for the purchase of a Fire-

Engine. And that this notice be once inserted

in each of the newspapers printed in Salisbu-

ry.

JOHN H. HARDIE,

Secretary.

settled, and we hope another will be sent from this town, for the establishment of this line. If the Representatives of the two districts will lend their assistance in the matter, and we presume they will, the object can be effected, we think, without any difficulty.

### THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

The embarrassments consequent upon the rapid diminution of a circulating medium which was once redundant, are daily becoming more and more oppressive, and call upon the Legislature for relief, in a language which cannot be disregarded.

We were pleased at hearing a gentleman from Fayetteville say, a few days since, that the Bank of Cape Fear would probably apply to the Legislature for a renewal of its charter, and, perhaps, for an enlargement of its capital. This Bank sustains a well-merited reputation for fidelity and ability in the management of its concerns; and if it were enabled, by a renewal of its charter, to enlarge, instead of curtailing, (as it now compelled to do,) its discounts, a much more speedy, and of course more efficient, relief would be thus afforded to the community, than could be derived from a new Bank.

Some time would be required to get a new bank into operation; and, in the meantime, thousands of honest and useful citizens would become bankrupt, and tens of thousands be driven, by discouragements at home, to seek asylum in other States.

It is desirable and expedient, for another reason, that the Banking capital of the State should be increased at this time.

It would impart animation to our people, who are now too dispirited to engage in schemes of improvement, and would encourage many to subscribe liberally, who have ample and substantial resources that do not, in consequence of the scarcity of money, yield a sufficient annual surplus to enable them to meet its instalments.

There are many wealthy planters who would take stock in rail-road schemes, if the facilities were afforded them of getting money without mortgaging that property the value of which is their object to enhance.

Although, for the reasons assigned, we are particularly desirous that the charter of the Cape Fear Bank should be extended, still we would not have it thence inferred that we are opposed to the creation of any other institution of the kind. It may be the true policy of the State, not only to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear, but also to establish another; and an apprehension of the still further diminution of our circulating medium, which will follow the demise of the United States Bank, (an occurrence by no means improbable,) would justify the Legislature in making timely provision for such an event, either by renewing the charter and enlarging the capital of one or more of the old Banks, or by the erection of a new one, or by doing both, as seem most expedient, upon a view of all the circumstances.

At all events, we trust that something will be done, this winter, to obviate the constantly increasing distresses of our countrymen, who are the victims of a near-sighted policy, which they have borne with the patience of martyrs.

### POWER OF REMOVAL.

We refer our readers to an article from the New York Courier and Enquirer, on the subject of the Executive power over the different Departments.

It will be seen, from that article, which is composed chiefly of extracts from the Journals of the House of Representatives, that it was not intended to give the President the same degree of power over the Treasury as over the other Departments. And the wisdom of the House has rarely been more signally illustrated than it was on that occasion.

Upon turning to the debate which arose on the "President's power of removal," the following passages in a speech of Mr. Elbridge Gerry, (subsequently Vice President,) struck us as remarkably prophetic of events which we have witnessed recently:

"But what consequence may result from giving the President the absolute control over all officers? Among the rest, I presume he is to have an unlimited control over the officers of the Treasury. I think, if this is the case, you may as well give him at once the appropriation of the revenue; for of what use is it to make laws on this head, when the President, by looking at the officer, can make it his interest to break them? We may expect to see instances arising under the control of the revenue, and not of the law.

"Little will then it answer to say that we can impeach the President, when he can cover all his crimes by an application of the revenue to those who are to try him. This application would certainly be made in case of a corrupt President. And it is against corruption in him that we must endeavor to guard; not that we fear any thing from the virtuous character who now fills the Executive Chair. He is, perhaps, to be as much trusted with such a power, than any man on earth; but it is to secure us against those who may hereafter obstruct themselves into power.

"But, if we give the President the power to remove, (though I contend, if the Constitution has not given him, there is no power on the earth that can, except the People, by an alteration of the Constitution, though I will suppose it, for argument's sake,) you virtually give him a considerable power over the appointment, independent of the Senate: for, if the Senate should reject his first nomination, which will probably be his favorite, he must continue to nominate until the Senate concur, then, immediately after the recess of the Senate, he may remove the officer, and introduce his own creature, as he has this power expressly, by the Constitution. The influence created by this circumstance, would prevent his removal from an office which he held by a temporary appointment from his patron."

\* Washington was then President.

### GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

Accounts from Georgia induce us to believe that Lumpkin has been re-elected Governor of that State. Returns have not been received from all the Counties, but those which have been heard from give Lumpkin a small majority, which it is supposed will be increased by the returns from the other Counties.

MARRIED, in this county, on the 17th inst., by Rev. Philip Pearson, Ms. ALEX. SPRINGS, for merely of Mecklenburg county, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of John March, Esq. of Rowan.

We understand that a petition will be presented to the Postmaster-General, from Tay-

### Prices Current.

SALISBURY Oct. 26, 1833.

Cotton, in sacks,	10	3
Coffee,	10	10
Sugar, brown,	12	12
Lard,	10	10
Bacon,	15	15
Meat,	10	10
Molasses,	10	10
Brandy, peach,	10	10
Wine,	10	10
Peathers,	10	10
Flour,	10	10
Rye,	10	10
Bacon,	10	10
Onions,	10	10
Salt,	10	10
Butter,	10	10
Tallow,	10	10
Tobacco,	10	10
Whiskey,	10	10

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 22.

Peach brandy,	gal	50
App. do	33	33
Bacon,	10	9
Beechwood,	15	15
Coffee,		



## POETRY.

From the United States Catholic Miscellany.

### THE ANNIVERSARY.

"How can I Forget?"

A year has lingered thro' its round  
Since thou wert with the dead;  
And yet my bosom's circums wound  
Still bleeds as then it bled—  
All now without is cold and calm,  
Yet o'er my heart its healing balm  
Oblivion will not shed;  
If day beguiles my fond regret,  
Night comes—and how can I forget?—

For mute are then the sounds of mirth  
I loathe yet cannot flee;

And those in solitude have birth

That lead me back to thee.

By day amidst the busy herd,

My soul is like the captive bird

That struggles to be free;

It longs to leave a world unblest—

To flee away and be at rest—

Best! how alas! shoul'd mortal dare

Of rest on earth to dream?

The heritage of ceaseless care,

May better far be seen,

The child of sin—The heir of woe!—

And what if mutual love may throw

A joy—impairing beam

O'er life's wide waste?—Tis quickly gone,

And we must wander on alone—

It was no charm of face or mein

That linked my heart to thee;

For many fairer yet have seen,

And fairer yet may see—

It was a strong though nameless spell

Which seemed alone with thee to dwell,

And this alone remains for me

And will remain thy form is fled,

But this can even recall the dead.

Thine image is before me now

All angel as thou art;

Thy gentle eye and guileless bairn

Are graven on my heart—

And when on living charms I gaze,

Memory the one loved form pourtrays—

Ah would it were depart

And they alone are fair to me

Who wake a livelier thought of thee.

Of too the fond familiar sound

Is present to mine ear;

Yea when all is hushed around,

By thrilling voice to hear...

Oh I could dream thou still wert nigh,

And aye if to breathe reply;

The walking—how severe;

The sense of utter loneliness.

A year hath passed—another year

In wonded round may run;

Yet earth will still be dark and drear.

As when its course begun.

I would not murmur or repine...

Yet, though a thousand joys were mine,

I still must sigh for one;

How could I think of her who died,

And taste of joy from aught beside?

Yet, dearest, though that treasured love

Now casts a gloom on all;

They spirit from its rest above,

I will not now recall...

My earthly doom thou canst not share,

And I in solitude must bear

What's e'er may befall,

But I can share thy home thy heaven,

All efts forget, all guilt forgiven!

## VARIETY.

### LAUGHABLE INCIDENTS.

The Bel-Air Citizen gives the following laughable incidents on the descent of Mr. Durant, in his balloon at that place:

On the farm of Capt. W. N. S. Hayes, very near this place, all the negroes, consisting of twelve or fifteen, were in a field at work. When Mr. Durant arrived immediately above them, he hailed them to ascertain if the town in sight was Bel-Air. The negroes terribly stared them, not knowing from whence they came; and when they saw, far above the earth, the "questionable shape," they all took to their heels leaving every working implement to the mercy of any but themselves. When they arrived at the quarter, it is said the door was fastened, which they immediately burst open, and in they went, one over the other, each trying by all means to make sure his escape from the devil.

A black man who was cutting wood near the village, immediately on seeing the dreadful messenger, as he thought it, dropped his axe, and although a quarter of a mile from home—the balloon being about the same distance from the village—arrived before the strange visitor.

A black woman, in the village, who was just going home from the pump, with a bucket of water on her head, is said to have dropped her bucket of water and all, and made "a streak" for home "a leetle the quickest," screaming "Murder! Murder!" the highest pitch of her lungs.

*A hint for Brides*—A few days since a couple went to the church to be married. The ceremony was

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

MAJOR DOWNING'S CLINCHER.  
PERFORMED BY ATTORNEY.

Washington, 26th Sept. 1833.

as usual very well until it came to these words, "With this ring I thee wed," when the bride, endeavoring to take it off her maiden hand for the time, could not effect it. Whether it was agitation or heat, nervousness or perspiration, the leather clung to her hand like man and wife ought to do, and would not part company. The bride blushed and pulled, but in vain. The bridegroom (bold man) laughed outright; so did the father, so did the mother, so did the bride's mind, so did all the spectators except the clergymen, and he (the Rev. Mr. Lee,) exclaimed, "I don't come here to be laughed at," and shutting his book, left the ceremony half finished, the bride half-married, and the glove half off. We add, for the satisfaction of the sympathizers that the bride went to church next day with her hand uncovered and the nuptial knot was then tied "as tight as a glove."

Bucks Herald.

**Domestic Feast.**—Persons who are in the habit of making domestic bread, cake, &c. can easily manufacture either yeast, by attending to the following direction: Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water, for one hour. When milk warm, bottle it and cork it close. It will be fit for use in 24 hours. One pint of yeast will make 18 lbs. of bread.

**INDUSTRY & PERSEVERANCE.** That—"Industry and perseverance will overcome every obstacle" should be a motto for young persons, especially, who are ambitious to pursue an active and useful life.

It is necessary in the attainment of an object not only to be industrious while actually engaged in it but to continue such exertions until the goal is reached. We might mention a hundred instances which have come under our observation where persons, apparently the most laborious of beings, have yet failed in every thing they have undertaken. The simple reason was they did not possess energy of mind sufficient to carry them to the end of an object—but frightened by the obstacles that started up in their path, and which to them appeared insurmountable, they relinquished their undertaking and commenced something else which in time shared the fate of the former.

To attain a difficult object you must not only be industrious while employed in it, but you must persevere until it is fully accomplished. It is necessary in youth, as in every period of life. We might multiply examples without number. What was it that raised Franklin from a poor printer's boy to the first philosopher of the age?—Industry and perseverance. What made Sherman, who, at the age of twenty-eight was a journeyman shoemaker, and could not even read, what made him a distinguished lawyer and statesman?—Industry and perseverance. What made Ferguson the greatest astronomer of his time in England, who started in life as a poor, unnoted shepherd's boy?—Industry and perseverance. And why, did West who attended his father's inn in the country, and amused himself with drawing the faces of his customers in charcoal—why did he become the greatest painter of modern times? He was industrious and he persevered in it. In short, who man has ever made himself distinguished with industry and perseverance. Their examples should stimulate us to exertion?

**Y. COMP.**

From the Norfolk Herald, Oct. 11.

**Atrocious Murder.**—A most brutal and wanton act of homicide was perpetrated on Tuesday night last, at Pasquotank County, (N. C.) by a man named **Mark Jones**, on Mr. **James Williams**, a respectable farmer of that county residing in the neighborhood of River Bridge. There had been at Mr. Williams' during the day, a gathering of his neighbors to assist him in some work he had in hand, and Jones, who was one of the party, attempted to pick a quarrel with Mr. W. because he corrected one of his own servants. Some words passed between them but nothing more, though Jones continued in a very sulky mood towards Mr. W. during the remainder of the day, to which he gave vent at night, after all the rest of the company had departed, by a torrent of abusive and insulting language directed at Mr. Williams. The latter, highly provoked, ordered Jones to quit his house, and with a view of getting rid of him, opened the door, and peremptorily ordered him out of it. Jones, it seems, made no resistance, but in passing Mr. Williams to go out, drew a long knife and plunged it into Mr. W.'s right side and then ran off. Mr. Williams survived only four hours, Jones had not been heard of when our informant left the neighborhood. He is a young man of three or four and twenty, of low stature and pale complexion.

last 12 months past, of this place, on last Friday evening, cut his throat with a razor. He gave himself two distinct gashes, nearly an inch apart, severing the wind-pipe. He lingered under the influence of the wound and bodily and mental disease until the morning of Thursday last, when, from their combined action, he died. Mr. Shelly was for many months in a melancholy temperament, which, together with a naturally melancholy disposition, resulted in mental alienation, and in which condition he perpetrated the fact at which our nature shudders. He was about 23 years of age—a cabinet-maker by trade, in the employment of Mr. Rockwood of this place. Mr. S. was a young man of mild and gentle manners—industrious in his habits, and free from any of those vices which degrade or dishonor the human character.

The times are now getting pretty squally, and if we dont look out sharp things will go to smash, and now is the time for all on you to back me and the General. We have been now nigh up five years at work, knocking down abuses, and still things do not go exactly to our notion. We have taken away all the offices from the opposition; still some of em manage to git money to live on somewhere else.—We have taken away the printing from them, and give it all to our folks; still they keep up printing other papers, and we cant manage to catch them off no how, but they will keep jawin and twittin on us; they wont print none of our notices, but keep all the while writing and printing their own, and try to make folks think that Webster and McDuffy and Adams, and Sargent, and Clay, and Binney, and Everett, and Gallatin, and a raft more of such kinder fellows, know more than M. Van Buren, Mr. Kendle, Mr. Canfield, and Mr. J. Barry, and such good friends of our'n, and all as true as steel too. But I and the General have to do with all about it.

**Biddle and the Bank are the verments**—and if they are not put down there is no tellin the harm they'll do us. Biddle's Bank aint like other Banks—ev'r thing it does goes pretty much agin us; and most of the other Banks do all they can to help us.—There is one at Albany called the Regency Bank; now that is the right kind of bank, it loans money only to our friends, and gits its thumb on all the Banks, it can, and makes them do so too; and if they don't they put the screws on em—and that's the reason why our folks are so strong in Albany; and if the United States Bank was managed like the Regency Bank, we should all on us be much better off. And what was the United States Bank made for? Didn't Mr. Madison, & Mr. Monroe, and M. Adams, when they were Presidents, just go into it whenever they pleased, and shovel out the money to their friends, and the opposition folks, and git one cent; and now is the General Jackson in President and who has done more for the country than all the Presidents and Generals and Commanders, and the whole bunch on em ever did, when he wants to do a trifle for his friends in the same way, they wont let him—well then, says he, I'm the Government, and I want my money; and then they turn and print books and speeches, saying the General aint the Government, and try to make folks think the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress, and not the General has the right to take away the money.—Now the General dont care no more for Congress than he does for the Secretary of the Treasury, and he'll serve them just as he has him. We dont want them, they only make trouble, unless they do just as we tell em. We want money and must have it. Some of our folks who have been working hard for us him, got any, and we have got no more offices to give em.

The rich folks have pretty much all the money, but as we can't vote them out they ought to shell out—and that's pretty much Mr. Van Buren's notion too. And his notion is too, that there ought to be a convention to nominate a President, just like that one a spell ago in Baltimore. One man is enough for each state, one gets the right one, and then vote by majority, just as George Washington did when he gave the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress, and not the General has the right to take away the money.—Now the General dont care no more for Congress than he does for the Secretary of the Treasury, and he'll serve them just as he has him. We dont want them, they only make trouble, unless they do just as we tell em. We want money and must have it. Some of our folks who have been working hard for us him, got any, and we have got no more offices to give em.

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By order of the Colonel,  
394 B. CRAIGE, Adj't.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AM desirous of disposing of my establishment, (OLD POINT COMFORT,) in the Town of Salisbury, North Carolina, which has been kept by me as a house of

## Entertainment,

For the last fifteen years; and well known as one of the best stands for that purpose, in the Western part of North Carolina. It is conveniently situated, on the main Street, between the Court-House and the State Bank. The lot has a front on Corbin street, of 100 feet, and runs back to the street in the rear. The house is large, containing 20 rooms—a large Dining room, parlor, a common hall, or reading room, and a bar-room. The stables are sufficient for 60 horses, with Graineries, Carriage house, &c. Over and above the other buildings, which conduce to the comfort and convenience of such an establishment, is a Brick Kitchen, Wash-house, Oven, Ice-house, and two Wells; out of one, the water is conveyed by pipes under the ground to the Stable. The pantry, kitchen, and wash-house are well arranged under the same roof with the main building, which renders it very convenient to the Land Lady.

With the above property, I would also sell 2 or 3 unimproved lots, convenient to the premises. All of which, will be disposed of on accommodating terms, with or without the furniture.

At present, there are three stages that stop at this establishment:—A line three times a week, to and from Raleigh direct, through Randolph.—The Piedmont line, North and South, 3 times a week, and a line from this place to Statesville, Wadesboro, &c. twice a week.

W. H. SLAUGHTER.

Salisbury N. C. Sept. 13, 1833.

The Register, at Raleigh, will please insert the above advertisement six times, and forward the account to the subscriber at Salisbury.

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## Head Quarters.

Salisbury, September 5th.

### The Officers

OF the 63d Regiment of NORTH-CAROLINA MILITIA, are hereby commanded to appear at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Wednesday the 30th October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. with side arms, for drill; and, also, at 9 o'clock the next day, with their respective companies, for review.

By order of the Colonel,  
394 B. CRAIGE, Adj't.

## NOTICE.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 13th inst., a bright mulatto man, named

GEORGE, who is remarkably artful and will probably endeavor to pass as a free man. He had when he left two suits of fine homespun

jeans, one black filled with wool, the other nearly a pale muslin color. He is about thirty years of age, about six feet high, inclined to be knock-kneed, flat footed, his toes turn out, much more than common; his voice strong, and bold countenance. I will give a reward of twenty five dollars to any person who will apprehend said boy, & confine him in jail out of the county, so that I will be enabled to get him again, any intelligence respecting the said boy will be thankfully received by me, directed to Pocket Creek Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

September 13th, 1833.

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DUNCAN MURCHISON.

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## Attention!